CAROLINA OBSERVER.

L. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1831. [NO. 720.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
during the year of subscription;
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TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
n. Advertisers are requested to state the
insertions desired, or they will be con-
forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

LINGS & CO., offer for sale,
hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
10 do. Porto Rico Sugar,
do. prime Cuba Coffee,
0 bags Liverpool blown Salt,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
0 bbls. loaf Sugar,
5 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, No. 2 & 3.
16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Notice.

Subscribers being desirous of closing their
ness, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF*
, consisting in part of the following articles:
bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
sacks do blown,
bushels alum and Sound do.
hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
bags prime green Coffee,
tons Swedes and English Iron,
lbs. German and blistered Steel,
pieces cotton Bagging,
lb sole Leather,
sides upper do.
kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
barrels Mackerel,
bls. Mullet and Herring,
bags Shot,
bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
kegs white Lead,
ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.
000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in
etteville.
THOMAS FULLER & CO.
rch 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Look Out!

ROKE from the Jail of Moore county, on Friday
ight, the 25th ult., two white men, viz. JOHN
RETT and JACOB JOHNSON, the former for
g a horse and Johnson for stealing money.—
ett is about 45 years of age, has lost a part of his
and his left hand small and deformed. Johnson
out 21 years old, is quick spoken yet stammers
, and a very bad countenance, wore a quite de-
mixt homespun dress when he left. Barrett
erved a regular tour in the Virginia Penitentia-
The public are not only cautioned to beware of
, but to apprehend and bring them to justice.
A. McDONALD, Jailer.
ollage, March 11, 1831. ‖19-3t.

Lost,

At Fayetteville, on the 7th in-
s'ant, a sorrel *MARE*, three years old,
with a long tail, and a small white streak
on her forehead. Any person who will
rehend said Mare and deliver her to me, living 10
es west of Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the East
of Cape Fear river, or give me such information
will enable me to get her, shall be handsomely
arded. JAMES BRYAN.
March 17, 1831. ‖19 3w.‖

PROSPECTUS.

THE PUBLICATION OF
The North Carolina Journal,
(Pro Patria et Legibus,)
IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY
HOS. L. HYBART & WILLIAM F. STRANGE.

T is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle
of useful information of every description, includ
g the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating
far as they are separable, measures not men.
The JOURNAL has hitherto, been a warm supporter
General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the
tention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS.

The JOURNAL will be published with good type on
imperial sheet at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or *Four Dollars* at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *Fifty cents* a square, for the first and *Twenty-five cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c. &c.
WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. offer for sale at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 29 Gold street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, &c. &c. They have lately completed series of fonts from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence as being very superior articles. The following are their prices, (uniform with other foundaries,) 6 months credit, or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

Six line Pica and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
Pica and English,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpariel,	90
Agate,	116
Pearl,	140
Diamond,	200

All other articles of the Type Foundry in proportion. William Hagar & Co. cast their book founts of a metal much lighter than the kind commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

They are agents for the sale of the "Washington Printing Press," invented by Rust, and for the "Smith Press," made by R. Hoe & Co. The following are the prices, 6 months credit, of both kinds.

Medium,	$230	Imperial, No. 1,	$250
Super Royal,	240	Do. do. 2,	260
		Do. do. 3,	275

New York, March 34 1831. $19 3w§

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.
ALSO,
A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books.
The Churchman's Almanack for 1831.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, January 13.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, &c.
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

THE CHARTER OF THE
Rail Road Company,
Neatly printed in pamphlet form, for sale at this Office.

Fine Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
Fine vellum Foolscap,
Superfine extra laid Post,
Do. do. vellum Post,
A further supply of low priced paper expected soon.
E. J. HALE.

Washington, March 11.

The public are hardly aware of the great number of Bills, which had passed one or the other House of Congress, which, for the want of time to act upon them, owing partly to the occupation of so great a portion of the session in the trial of Judge Peck, and partly to the introduction, late in the session, of not very profitable debate, remained unfinished, and were therefore lost, at the adjournment.—The number of bills which had passed the House of Representatives, and were twice read in the Senate, but finally left upon the table of that body was just *one hundred.*—The number of Senate bills thus lost in the House of Representatives was about thirty.

Among the House Bills to which the *go-by* was given in this way was the bill "for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys." This bill embraced, among other things, an appropriation of 40,000 dollars for the improvement of the mouth of Back-Creek (the Chesapeake entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) and another of 20,000 dollars for deepening the harbour of Baltimore, with other appropriations of the same cast in different parts of the United States. This bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of *fifty votes* (107 to 57) and, had it been possible to act upon it, would probably have passed the Senate by a majority of ten to fifteen votes. It is supposed by many, however, that, had it passed both Houses, the President would have considered himself pledged, by the terms of his last annual Message to Congress, to put his veto upon it this session, as he did upon a corresponding bill at the last session.

Among the bills thus lost also was the beneficent bill providing for the support of the remaining participators in the fatigues, privations, and dangers, of the war of the Revolution. By a tied vote, 20 to 20, the Senate refused, on Tuesday evening, to postpone the further orders of the day in order to act upon it. The remainder of the session was perhaps justly deemed too short for the deliberate consideration of it.

Among the bills thus lost at this session (and at the last session, and probably never will be otherwise in our day) was the bill for regulating the allowance of mileage to members of Congress, and that also requiring deductions from the compensation of members for occasional absences from the House.
Nat. Int.

REMARKS OF MR. CROCKETT, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. Crockett's remarks upon the motion of Mr. Lea, to recommit the Internal Improvement bill with instructions to different committees.

Mr. CROCKETT said he was opposed to the motion to recommit, for several reasons. First, the object of the motion was to destroy the passage of the bill. It was late in the session, and if recommitted, the bill could not be acted upon at the present session.

We expected to hear the doctrines advanced by that gentleman; we heard his sentiments a year ago upon the principle. For his own part, Mr. C. said, he had always supported the system of Internal Improvements, and, as he expected to be consistent, he should continue to support that system upon principle, at least until he was better informed than at present. Although, said Mr. C., our great man at the head of the nation has changed his course, I will not change mine. *I would rather be politically dead than hypocritically immortalized.* The more I become acquainted with the great value of the improvements in question, the more I am satisfied of their utility in a national point of view. I presume the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is as much a work of national importance as any improvement in the country. At the commencement of that work it may have been slighted by the managers, but I am persuaded that no man acquainted with the mode now pursued, can doubt the expediency of continuing it.

The gentleman from Virginia asks how long this appropriation is to be continued? I answer, as long as the Mississippi runs. What is money compared with the lives of the people engaged upon that river; or the appropriation compared with the amount of property which floats upon it? Sir, the produce of thirteen States finds its market by means of these rivers.

Those *State rights gentlemen* who are opposed to appropriations by the General Government for purposes of Internal Improvement, may think that the navigation of those rivers ought to be improved by the States. I should like to know what State is to take charge of the Mississippi, and to clear the obstructions of that river? Sir, I do hope the question will be taken, that we shall adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, and pass the bill.

My colleague (Mr. Polk) says he hopes the appropriation for the surveys will be stricken out—I hope it will not. He says he has been a supporter of the present Administration, and that he still supports it. I was also a supporter of this Administration after it came into power, and until the Chief Magistrate changed the principles which he professed before his election. When he quitted those principles, I quit him. I am yet a Jackson man in principle, but not in name. The name is nothing. I support those principles, but not men. I shall insist upon it that I am still a Jackson man, but General Jackson is not; he has become a Van Buren man. I hope the motion to re-commit will not prevail.

In publishing an extract from this speech, the editor of the National Gazette adds:

"It is reported that one of his colleagues added—And if all this be not true, *I wish I may be shot.*"

The New York Evening Journal says of "The Correspondence,"—"We have examined it, as we believe, with the utmost impartiality. And it appears manifest to us, that the enemies of Mr. Calhoun, some arch intriguers, for purposes best known to themselves, had been poisoning the General's mind against Mr. Calhoun, long before the correspondence began. The General writes angrily, and so, not well. Mr. Calhoun stands on his defence; but the style of all his letters is manly and dignified, and we rise from the perusal of these interesting papers with a degree of respect for the talents, the moderation, and the independence of Mr. Calhoun, which, we are free to confess, we have not felt before."

The Pennsylvania Inquirer says, "It is idle to attempt disguising the fact—the friends of Gen. Jackson and the friends of Mr. Calhoun have distinct objects in view, the former the re-election of the present incumbent of the Executive Chair—the latter, the discomfiture of Gen. Jackson, and the election of Mr. Calhoun or some other candidate, as Chief Magistrate of the nation. Let the line therefore be drawn palpably and plainly." The Inquirer is a Van Buren paper.

Since the rejection by the Senate of Mr. Stambeaugh, as Indian Agent at Green Bay, the President has appointed his Sub-Agent at the same place.—*Pa. Inquirer.*

Indian Medals.—Three thousand dollars were inserted in the appropriation bill, on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, to procure medals for Indians, in the current year—but nine hundred dollars paid for the same purpose, three or four years ago, filled a large space in the silly report of the famous "committee on Retrenchment"—the *printing* of which probably cost more than was saved by their long labors; if, indeed, the saving of one cent was effected by them. We rather think that the whole resulted in "making a book."—*Niles.*

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The following letter was lately read in the Pennsylvania Legislature, during a debate which occurred upon a resolution recommending the re-chartering of the U. S. Bank:

MONTPELIER, Feb. 2, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of Jan. 21, asking,

1. Is there any State power to make Banks?

2. Is the Federal power as it has been exercised, or as proposed to be exercised by President Jackson, preferable?

The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the Constitution of the U. States, was the practice of the States in making bills of credit, and in some instances appraised property, "a legal tender." If the notes of the State banks, whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they are prohibited: if not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. The No. of the "Federalist referred to, was written with that view of the subject; and this, with probably other cotemporary expositions, and the uninterrupted practice of the States in creating and permitting Banks without making their notes a legal tender, would seem to be a bar to the question, if it were not inexpedient now to agitate it.

A virtual and incidental enforcement of the depreciated notes of State Banks, by their crowding out a sound medium, though a great evil, was not foreseen; and if it had been apprehended, it is questionable whether the constitution of the United States, which had so many obstacles to encounter, would have ventured to guard against it by an additional provision. A virtual, and it is hoped, an adequate remedy, may hereafter be found in the refusal of State paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and in the controul of the Federal Bank, this being itself controlled from suspending its specie payments by the public authority.

On the other question I readily decide against the project recommended by the President. Reasons more than sufficient appear to have been presented to the public, in the Reviews and other comments which it has called forth. How far a hint for it may have been taken from Mr. Jefferson, I know not.—The kindred ideas of the latter may be seen in his memoirs, &c. vol. 4, p. 196, 207, 526, and his view of the State Banks, vol. 4. p. 199, 220.

There are sundry statutes of Virginia, prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to bearer, whether issued by individuals or unchartered Banks.

These observations, little new or unimportant as they may be, would have been promptly furnished, but for an indisposition in which your letter found me, and which has not yet entirely left me. I hope this will find you in good health, and you have my best wishes for its continuance, and the addition of every blessing. JAMES MADISON.

Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. Harrisburg, Pa.

From the Journal of Commerce.

INDIANA—OFFICIAL DIGNITY.—The close of the late session of the Legislature presented a scene of rather novel interest in the history of legislation. The nomination of the Judges of the Supreme Court by Gov. Ray gave great dissatisfaction to the Senate, and after various reports, resolutions and messages, the difference was blown into a perfect hurricane by a message from the Governor impugning the motives of the members in some of their proceedings.—Several of the Senators rose in their places and charged the Governor with using his official patronage for electioneering purposes, declaring that the State was disgraced by him, and praying that Providence would avert a similar calamity for the future. The Governor, hearing these denunciations as he was sitting in the lobby, rose and attempted to defend himself, but sat down in a few minutes, apparently overcome by the intensity of his emotions.

On the last day of the session, a committee of the Senate waited upon him to ask if he had any further communication to make, to which he replied in the affirmative. On the return of the committee it was unanimously resolved not to wait for his communications, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

We have heard of a traveller who put up at an inn, but who being too long for any room in the house, was compelled to raise a window immediately at the foot of his bed, through which he thrust his feet. In the morning, (as the tale goes,) a flock of turkies were found quietly roosting on his legs.
Lynchburg Rep.

A match for the above.—A traveller who rode a horse of very large size, and especially of uncommon length, lately stopped at a public house in the western part of Massachusetts, and ordered his steed to be put in the stable. Feeling anxiously for the comfort of his four-footed companion, he afterwards inquired of the hostler if he had put up his horse as he directed. "Why yes," said Currycomb, "I've put up *one eend* of him." "One end of him!" exclaimed the traveller, and what have you done with the other *eend*, as you call it?" "Why, hang me," said the hostler, "if I could get the whole of him into the stable, so I left the other *eend out in the orchard.*"

Holding the Bear—MR. EDITOR: The following was related to me some years since by a master mariner, since dead, and who was in the employ of your father:

Two men, neighbors, in the District of Maine, had been in the woods during the day, and returning towards evening when within a mile from their houses, observed a large Bear making directly for one of them, and to avoid his grasp he dodged behind a sizeable tree, and as the bear sprang and clasped his fore paws around the tree, the man immediately seized them and held him fast. After a consultation how they should despatch the Bear, it was agreed that the man who was at liberty should proceed home, obtain an axe, return again immediately and despatch him. The man arrived home, related the situation of their neighbor to his wife and his plan for killing the Bear,—but not being much in a hurry, directed his wife to prepare supper, and he would take some before he started, which was accordingly done. After supper was over, and he taking several turns from the fire to the door and from the door to the fire, and lounging a while, concluded he would go to bed early and be stirring by times in the morning and release his friend. Morning arrived, the axe got in readiness—he then tells his wife he believed he would have his breakfast before he went—breakfast being over and several chares done about the house, he leisurely shoulders his axe and shortly finds his friend in the same position very patiently holding the Bear and waiting his return. On his approaching near the spot and just raising the axe to give the mortal blow, his friend says stop, I have suffered enough holding the bear, you come and take my place and let me have the satisfaction of killing him.—This was readily assented to, and the man after being released, and his neighbor in the situation that he had been, shoulders the axe and walks off, leaving his friend in full possession of the bear in his turn. X.

Since the above was in type, the compositor informs us, that it is "an old story."—We never heard it before, though probably he is right. It is *up* now and must pass for what it is worth.

A child, the son of a dentist, in Philadelphia, met its death in a manner somewhat extraordinary, and which merits notice by way of monition. While at school, the tutor discovered that many of his pupils were chewing gum elastic (India rubber) and issued an order of chastisement against those who were detected. The boy in question, having a piece in his mouth, immediately swallowed it to avoid discovery. It caused his death a few hours afterwards.
Penn. Inquirer.

An intoxicated young man lately interrupted public worship in a Methodist Church in New York, by rudeness to the females; and being arrested, made much noise and threatened to burn down the church. A mob attempted a rescue, and the officer was knocked down: but the fellow did not escape, and has been bound over to trial.

Boston, March 10.

Interesting Arrival.—Arrived this morning a Draft on the United States Branch Bank, drawn by the Treasurer of the United States for $419.748 26, in favor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the same being in part liquidation of our long standing claims. One third of this sum will be sent on to the state of Maine, according to agreement at the separation.

It has been hinted very strongly that the Life of a late Actress was written to be suppressed, as certain books were when the late king first came into power as Prince Regent, and that 5000*l.* was claimed for it.
Court Journal.

[The censor-*ship* in this instance would prove a rich argossy. Quere: how much would Mr. Van Buren now give to suppress the Calhoun correspondence that he has so adroitly elicited? The men of war produced from the dragon teeth he has sown, are as likely to turn their weapons upon him as upon any body; or at least the fox will hardly succeed in carrying off the prey over which he has set the lion and wolf a quarreling.]—*N. Y. American.*

Love.—Love, says an old writer, is like the small pox, a man never experiences it but once.* To continue the figure, would it not be safer for young men to undergo a process similar vaccination rather than take the disease in the natural way—that is to fall in love with a woman from books and description rather than from actual intercourse with the world—to admire her in the abstract, not in the reality—thus a large proportion of foolish love scrapes and more foolish marriages might, perhaps, be prevented.

[*Though many have the *varioloid* afterwards,—a mere matrimonial affection only skin deep. The idea of love being an actual disease, is not a new one. A paper was read before the Medical Society of Paris, some 18 months since, in which a provincial physician claimed the merit of having cured a young girl who was dying of a misplaced and hopeless attachment, by the use of depleting medicines, and repeated venesection. And why not? Dr. Stevens has just fixed the seat of yellow-fever in the blood—madness has been often traced to the stomach—the brain and heart are shown to be victims, instead of the instruments of disease, and love (like one dollar notes) is doubtless a defect in the *circulation.*
N. Y. American.

Courtship.—I consider courtship a species of deception, in which either party feels at liberty to practise upon the other, knowing that the same is done towards himself.—Were lovers to meet on more open ground—frankly reveal their faults of mind, person and disposition—or at least not so sedulously conceal them—there would be fewer unhappy marriages by far than at present. As it is, each party exercises a system of espionage over the other, without being any wiser for it.

In the small town of Wilmington, Vt., 35,000 lbs. of sugar have been made this year; and in the farther north 24,000 lbs. In Keene, N. H., much is made, and in Gilsum many farms produce half a ton each; one farmer has made 2200 lbs. This sugar, when refined, is said to be superior to the best West India.

The Corporation of Columbus Georgia have laid a tax on all banks of 31¼ cents on each $100 of Capital Stock, and the same on goods, wares, merchandize, &c. Note shavers, brokers, &c. billiard tables $20, free persons of color, $20, slaves living apart from owners $20.

Originality.—A pleasant sort of a discussion upon some local topic, has been carried on between the Milledgeville Journal and the Macon Telegraph, Georgia. The Telegraph propounded certain interrogatories to which the Journal replies, somewhat after our Yankee fashion by asking a question which involves a proposition, that to us appears to be perfectly original—viz: "Can the Telegraph bite out the bottom of a frying pan without smitting its nose?"

Newspapers.—There is no book or print so cheap as a newspaper—none so interesting, because it consists of a variety, measured out in suitable proportions, as to time and quantity. Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the welfare of the individual and community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably which would otherwise have been spent in idleness or mischief.

It sometimes happens that the People have scarcely any right to complain of bad appointments by Presidents and Governors. Pope Julius III. gave a Cardinal's hat to an unworthy person. One of his intimate friends asked him respectfully—"What did your Holiness see in that man to make him Cardinal?" Julius answered—"What did you see in me to make me Pope?"
National Gazette.

Definitions found in no other Dictionary.
Metaphysician—Encountered a Doctor.
Samphire—Shoot, Samuel.
Divan—A recommendation to a certain Secretary of State, by his enemies.
Primary—Look into it, Molly.
Herring—A ring belonging to her.
Funded—Sport at an end.
Dropsical—Advice to a reaper after he has done work.
Supportable—What we take our evening meals on.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

New York, March 14.

The Francois I, from Havre, arrived yesterday, brings us our Paris papers to the 2d ult. inclusive. The dates are some two or three days later than those received via Liverpool.

Regarding Poland we find nothing positive to add to former accounts. The commercial letters from the frontiers, quoted upon the Paris Exchange on the 30th January, speak of the submission of Poland, without a contest; and a rumor that "Warsaw had surrendered at discretion," produced great agitation in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 1st Feb. There is nothing, however, in the latest dates, to confirm that report; yet the prevalence of such a rumor, and the readiness with which it seemed to be credited, prove, we fear, that those nearer the scene of action than we are, have little hope of even a generous resistance by the Poles.

BELGIUM is farther than ever from its settlement. At the sitting of the Belgian Congress, on the 29th of January, the following note from M. Sebastiani to M. Bresson, was received from the Provincial Government, which put an end to the discussion for that day:

"SIR: I hasten to reply to your letter of the 24th. The King's Council, which assembled to-day, were unanimous upon the necessity of declaring to the Provisional Government, that the French Government would regard the choice of the Duke de Leuchtenberg to fill the throne of Belgium, as an act of hostility towards France; in case the Congress, notwithstanding this declaration, should proceed to such election, you will quit Brussels immediately.

Accept, &c., HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Paris, Jan. 26, 1831.

IN FRANCE, there is nothing on the surface that looks like trouble; yet the funds continue to fall, and a want of confidence seems to be general in the stability of things. The language of the Ministers, however, was still positive as to the preservation of peace; and that used by the King in two replies to popular deputations, is remarkable for its positive and somewhat peremptory tone, both in regard to the maintenance of peace and to his determination to suppress all revolutionary excesses.

Paris Exchange, Jan. 31.—The fall which commenced towards the close of the Exchange on Saturday, continued to-day, and increased. Business was much less than on ordinary days of liquidation. The 3 per cents opened at 61 60, and fell to 61 20,—the 5 per cents went from 93 75 to 93 45. Uncertainty prevails respecting the affairs of Belgium. It was, however, given as positive, that if the Duke de Nemours was elected King, and the election ratified by France, the ambassador of Russia had orders to ask for his passports. Commercial letters from the frontiers of Poland state that that country will submit to the Emperor of Russia, without his being obliged to have recourse to arms.

BOSTON, March 11.

Unprecedented Despatch.—The ship Mary and Harriet, which lately arrived at this port from Liverpool, was loaded in the space of 70 hours, with 670 tons measurement goods, by 56 men. The cargo is estimated to be worth $750,000, the duties on which amount to upwards of $110,000.

In addition to the above, there has been within ten days three arrivals from London and two from Liverpool, which will probably increase the amount of duties at the Custom house to near $400,000.

Commerce of Boston.—The number of arrivals at Boston from foreign ports since the first of January last, exceeds the number of arrivals during the same time, last year by thirty.—*Palladium.*

We recommend the following extract from an address delivered by Joseph T. Buckingham, Esq., Editor of the Boston Courier, before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on the 7th October last, to the attention of our readers generally, and of the mechanics and laboring classes of the community particularly.

"Give me whereupon to stand, exclaimed Archimedes, and with my lever I will move the world. The mechanics of these free and independent States can do as much; they can make as proud a boast as the Grecian philosopher, and they are not, like him, without a safe position on which to plant themselves, while they put the power into operation. The influence they possess, as a body, is daily increasing. An awakening spirit is abroad among them, and stirring them up to the establishment of schools, lyceums, and institutions for purposes of education, and for uniting and directing their energies to the advancement of literature, and arts, and sciences. The highest honor of a mechanic, or any other man, consists in the cultivation of his mind; because, it is mind that controls and directs every thing else. It is mind which pursues, preserves, and enjoys happiness: it is the mind alone, of all earthly possesions, which is eternal: mind is the only attribute of our nature which exalts us to the likeness of our Maker—the only one in which the image of God is reflected.

"It is the mind that makes the body rich. It is wisdom and understanding that makes the man independent. Ignorance is, of all slavery, the most degrading. Chains and fetters may be made of gold as well as of iron, but neither the one nor the other can keep down the energies of an intelligent, well-cultivated, independent mind—a mind trained in the school of virtue, and imbued with principles of honesty, integrity, firmness, honor, and that self-love, which forms the basis of the social system. The power of such a spirit is uncontrollable and unlimited; its elasticity can no more be subdued than that of the vital fluid, which sustains its physical organization. Prison walls cannot confine it; nor mountains nor seas set bounds to its operations."

A correspondent of the Mechanics' Free Press, with much warmth and fair argument, nominates Richard M. Johnson, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, is nominated in the American Statesman, as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

The Cincinati American says—"We understand that there are *twenty-five thousand barrels of flour* at one point on the Miami Canal, waiting for the opening of navigation."

United States.—IN SENATE, March 1, 1831.

Mr. WEBSTER, having called up the bill pursuant to notice, said, the object of this important and long desired measure, was to enable the Government, in proper cases, and by a just and safe proceeding, to compromise with certain of its insolvent debtors. He looked on this object as equally politic and humane. The relation of debtor and creditor was a delicate one; many practical consequences ordinarily sprang from it; and it was not expedient that large numbers of persons should bear this relation to Government, without the hope of ever changing it. It naturally cherished feelings, not the most friendly to the discharge of social and political duties. Hopeless debt, too, terminates the active agency, and effective efforts of most of those who have become subject to it. Their exertions, their enterprise, their usefulness, are in a great measure lost to society. Few will struggle under a weight, which they know, struggle as they may, can never be moved. Few will exert themselves under the consciousness, that the utmost exertion will never enable them to throw off, or to break, the chain which binds them, and to place themselves again, in a condition to enter the employments, the business, and the engagements of society. It was wise, therefore, in his opinion, that every hopelessly insolvent debtor to Government, should be able to ask inquiry into his case, and the causes of his inability; and to show his honesty and his misfortune, and then have the power of making his peace with his creditor; to have his *quietus*, in the language of the old law; and be encouraged once more, to such efforts, and such services, as his social and domestic duties may require of him.

This being the general object of the bill, said Mr. Webster, it proceeds, in the first place, to distinguish clearly and broadly between mere debt, and official delinquency. This distinction is founded, not only in true policy, but in correct morals also. Unpaid debt is one thing; violated trust very much another thing. Delinquency, or failure in the discharge of official duty, finds neither favor nor indulgence in any of the provisions of this bill. Principals in official bonds, and all persons who have received money to be paid into the Treasury, or who have received it from the Treasury, for public disbursement, are cut off from all its benefits. This is just. It is not unworthy of remark, however, that in the history of our Government, the public has lost infinitely less by public debtors, than by public officers and servants. Six or seven hundred millions of dollars have been received into the Treasury, almost all by being first secured by bond, with only a loss of the half of one per cent. This fact speaks much, not only to the credit of the system, but also for the integrity and punctuality of the American mercantile character. No Government in the world, I believe, collects its revenues with more certainty, or more economy than ours. But it must be confessed, that when we proceed to the next stage, and look into the disbursements made out of the Treasury, for the objects of Government, and to the degree of fidelity and correctness which has there prevailed, our experience has been far less gratifying. The selected servants of the Government have lost us thousands, where those whom the laws and the course of business have compelled to become our debtors at the Custom House, have hardly lost a dollar. The mercantile character has richly earned this distinction. In all times it has shown itself worthy to be relied on; in all times, in prosperity and adversity, in peace and in war, amidst all the events that usually affect national income, or shock systems of finance, the Government has always felt that what was due to it from the commercial community, was to be counted on, as so much already in its coffers. Debtors of this class, becoming insolvent without imputation of fraud or dishonesty, have fair claims to a discharge. On the other hand, let the severity of the law continue towards public delinquency. Let those who solicit public trusts, understand, once for all, that a rigorous rule will be applied; that a perfect accounting will be exacted; and that debts, created by disregarded duty, and a violated trust, is a fetter never to be broken.

The bill, Sir, proposes a public and open proceeding, to ascertain the facts in each particular case. The insolvent debtor is to apply by petition, setting forth the facts of his case. The petition is to be referred to commissioners, who are to inquire into it, with power to examine the petitioner and any other persons, on oath, respecting the whole matter before them; and they are to be attended by an agent, on the part of the Government, to interpose objections, and demand explanations, of whatever may appear to require explanation. The facts thus ascertained are to be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury; and thereupon he is authorized to compound and compromise the debt, according to the circumstances, and discharge the debtor.

It might be expected, perhaps, that the bill would have provided that, in every case, if no fraud nor unfairness appeared, and clear insolvency and inability to pay were made manifest, a discharge should be granted of course. But from what was known, in regard to some existing cases, it was thought better still to leave the Secretary some discretion. It is known that there are cases in which, by the contributions of friends and connexions, or other means, considerable sums would have been paid, if discharges could have been obtained; which cases, without such prospect of discharge, would be cases of great and total loss. So that one effect of this very measure will doubtless be, to cause receipts into the Treasury of considerable sums, on account of debts, no part of which, without it, would ever have been collected.

The next important characteristic of the bill is, that in its operation it is altogether retrospective. It is not a stand in provision. It applies only to past cases. Its object is to settle up and close cases of insolvency, long since happening, and still existing; to make a sort of half century jubilee, and set all the honest and unfortunate once more free from the demands of Government debts.

We see, that, in the individual concerns of commercial men, it is found indispensable that some system, having the actual effect of a system of bankruptcy, should be adopted. Congress does not seem disposed to exercise its undisputed power of establishing such a system, for the whole country, by law; no State can establish such a system, except to a partial extent; and most of the States have not attempted to provide any at all. But voluntary assignments and voluntary discharges have come into very general use, from the absolute necessity of the case. Individuals thus establish rules of distribution of effects, and for the discharge of debts, for themselves. But Government has not the power which belongs thus to a private creditor. The Treasury cannot compromise nor discharge the debt, in any case, without full payment. Under this act, as to past obligations, it will possess the power; and when its operation shall have been seen and tried by experience, it will be competent to Congres to repeat the provision, at a proper time hereafter, or not to repeat it, as its wisdom shall see fit.

As I do not anticipate any objection to the principle of the bill, I shall not longer press a claim on that time, and that attention of the Senate, which are demanded by so many other urgent subjects. I wish, however, not to resume my seat before I express my sense of the obligation which the public is under to the distinguished gentleman* in the other House, on whom it devolved, in the discharge of his duties there, to take the lead in this measure. I feel that he has rendered a substantial service to the country; that the bill which he has matured and supported through the House to which he belongs, will be a joyous relief, and a great blessing, to many honest and valuable citizens; and both useful and safe to the Government. I am happy in seconding here, that which he has so well sustained elsewhere; and I am desirous, for one, of expressing my thanks for his zealous devotion to this object, and his successful lead in its accomplishment.

* Mr. Buchanan.

From the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the execution of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, passed the 30th March, 1802.

FEBRUARY 22, 1831.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received your resolution of the 15th instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' passed the 30th March, 1802, have been fully complied with on the part of the United States' Government, and, if they have not, that he inform the Senate of the reasons that have induced the Government to decline the enforcement of said act:" and I now reply to the same.

According to my views of the act referred to, I am not aware of any omission to carry into effect its provisions in relation to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, so far as their execution depended on the agency confided to the Executive.

The numerous provisions of that act, designed to secure to the Indians the peaceable possession of their lands, may be reduced, substantially, to the following: That citizens of the United States are restrained, under sufficient penalties, from entering upon the lands, for the purpose of hunting thereon, or of settling them, or of giving their horses and cattle the benefit of a range upon them, or of travelling through them without a written permission; and that the President of the United States is authorized to employ the military force of the country to secure the observance of these provisions. The authority of the President, however, is not imperative. The language is, "it shall be lawful for the President to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary to remove from lands belonging to, or secured by treaty to any Indian tribe, any citizen who shall make a settlement thereon."

By the 19th section of this act, it is provided that nothing in it "shall be construed to prevent any trade or intercourse with Indians living on lands surrounded by settlements of citizens of the United States, and being within the ordinary jurisdiction of any of the individual States." This provision I have interpreted as being prospective in its operation, and as applicable not only to Indian tribes which at the date of its passage were subject to the jurisdiction of any State, but to such also as should thereafter become so. To this construction of its meaning I have endeavored to conform, and have taken no step inconsistent with it. As soon, therefore, as the sovereign power of the State of Georgia was exercised, by an extension of her laws, throughout her limits, and I had received information of the same, orders were given to withdraw from the State the troops which had been detailed to prevent intrusion upon the Indian lands within it; and these orders were executed. The reasons which dictated them shall be frankly communicated.

The principle recognised in the section last quoted was not for the first time then avowed. It is conformable to the uniform practice of the Government before the adoption of the Constitution, and amounts to a distinct recognition by Congress, at that early day, of the doctrine that that instrument had not varied the powers of the Federal Government over Indian affairs from what they were under the articles of confederation. It is not believed that there is a single instance in the legislation of the country in which the Indians have been regarded as possessing political rights, independent of the control and authority of the States within the limits of which they resided.—As early as the year 1782, the journals of Congress will show that no claim of such a character was countenanced by that body. In that year the application of a tribe of Indians residing in South Carolina to have certain tracts of land which had been reserved for their use in that State secured to them, free from intrusion, and without the right of alienating them, even with their own consent, was brought to the consideration of Congress by a report from the Secretary of War. The resolution which was adopted on that occasion was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Legislature of South Carolina to take such measures for the satisfaction and security of said tribes as the said Legislature in their wisdom may think fit."

Here is no assertion of the right of Congress, under the articles of confederation, to interfere with the jurisdiction of the States over Indians within their limits; but rather a negation of it. They refused to interfere with the subject, and referred it, under a general recommendation, back to the State, to be disposed of as her wisdom might decide.

If, in addition to this act and the language of the articles of confederation, any thing further can be wanting to show the early views of the Government on the subject, it will be found in the proclamation issued by Congress in 1783. It contains this language: "The U. States in Congress assembled have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians, without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular State." And again:

"*Resolved*, That the preceding measures of Congress relative to Indian affairs shall not be construed to affect the territorial claims of any of the States, or their legislative rights within their respective limits."

It was not then pretended that the General Government had the power, in their relations with the Indians, to control or oppose the internal polity of the individual States of this Union; and if such was the case under the articles of confederation, the only question on the subject since must arise out of some more enlarged power or authority given to the General Government by the present Constitution. Does any such exist?

Amongst the enumerated grants of the Constitution, that which relates to this subject is expressed in these words: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes." In the interpretation of this power, we ought certainly to be guided by what had been the practice of the Government, and the meaning which had been generally attached to the resolves of the old Congress, if the words used to convey it do not clearly import a different one, as far as it affects the question of jurisdiction in the individual States. The States ought not to be divested of any part of their antecedent jurisdiction, by implication or doubtful construction.—Tested by this rule, it seems to me to be unquestionable, that the jurisdiction of the States is left untouched by this clause of the Constitution, and that it was designed to give to the General Government complete control over the trade and intercourse of those Indians only who were not within the limits of any State.

From a view of the acts referred to, and the uniform practice of the Government, it is manifest that, until recently, it has never been maintained that the right of jurisdiction by a State over Indians within its territory, was subordinate to the Federal Government. That doctrine has not been enforced, nor even asserted, in any of the States of New England, where tribes of Indians have resided, and where a few of them yet remain. These tribes have been left to the undisturbed control of the States in which they were found, in conformity with the view which has been taken of the opinions prevailing up to 1789, and the clear interpretation of the act of 1802. In the State of New York, where several tribes have resided, it has been the policy of the Government to avoid entering into quasi-treaty engagements with them, barely appointing commissioners occasionally, on the part of the United States, to facilitate the objects of the State in its negotiations with them.

The Southern States present an exception to this policy. As early as 1784 the settlements within the limits of North Carolina were advanced further to the west than the authority of the State to enforce an obedience of its laws; others were in a similar condition. The necessities, therefore, and not the acknowledged principles of the Government, must have suggested the policy of treating with the Indians in [illegible] mode of conciliation [illegible] with. The United States at that period had just emerged from a protracted war for the achievement of their independence. At the moment of its cessation, many of these tribes, as powerful as they were ferocious in their mode of warfare, remained in arms, desolating our frontier settlements. Under these circumstances, the first treaties, in 1785 and 1790, with the Cherokees, were concluded by the Government of the United States, and were evidently sanctioned as measures of necessity, adapted to the character of the Indians, and indispensable to the peace and security of the western frontier. But they cannot be understood as changing the political relations of the Indians to the States, or to the Federal Government. To effect this would have required the operation of quite a different principle, and the intervention of a tribunal higher than that of the treaty making power.

To infer from the assent of the Government to this deviation from the practice which had before governed its intercourse with the Indians, and the accidental forbearance of the States to assert their right of jurisdiction over them, that they had surrendered this portion of their sovereignty, and that its assumption now is usurpation, is conceding too much to the necessity which dictated those treaties, and doing violence to the principles of the Government and the rights of the States, without benefitting in the least degree the Indians. The Indians, thus situated, cannot be regarded in any other light than as members of a foreign Government, or of that of the State within whose chartered limits they reside. If in the former, the ordinary legislation of Congress in relation to them is not warranted by the constitution, which was established for the benefit of our own, not of a foreign people: if in the latter, then, like other citizens or people resident within the limits of the States, they are subject to their jurisdiction and control.—To maintain a contrary doctrine, and to require the Executive to enforce it by the employment of a military force, would be to place in his hands a power to make war upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the country—a power which should be placed in the hands of no individual.

If, indeed, the Indians are to be regarded as people possessing rights which they can exercise independently of the States, much error has arisen in the intercourse of the Government with them. Why is it that they have been called upon to assist in our wars, without the privilege of exercising their own discretion? If an independent people, they should, as such, be consulted and advised with; but they have not been. In an order which was issued to me from the War Department, in September, 1814, this language is employed. "All the friendly Indians should be organized and prepared to co-operate with your other forces. There appears to be some dissatisfaction among the Choctaws; their friendship and services should be secured without delay. The friendly Indians must be fed and paid, and *made to fight when* and *where their services may be required.*" To an independent and foreign people, this would seem to be assuming, I should suppose, rather too lofty a tone; one which the Government would not have assumed if they had considered them in that light.—Again: by the constitution, the power of declaring war belongs exclusively to Congress. We have been often engaged in war with the Indian tribes within our limits; but when have these hostilities been preceded or accompanied by an act of Congress declaring war against the tribe which was the object of them? And was the prosecution of such hostilities an usurpation, in each case, by the Executive which conducted them, of the constitutional power of Congress? It must have been so, I apprehend, if these tribes are to be considered as foreign and independent nations.

The steps taken to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands, had their origin with the commencement of our Government, and became the subject of special legislation in 1802, with the reservations which have been mentioned in favor of the jurisdiction of the States. With the exception of South Carolina, who has uniformly regulated the Indians within her limits without the aid of the General Government, they have been felt within all the States of the South, without being understood to affect their rights or prevent the exercise of their jurisdiction, whenever they were in a situation to assume and enforce it. Georgia, though materially concerned, has, on this principle, foreborne to spread her legislation further than the settlements of her own white citizens, until she has recently perceived within her limits a people claiming to be capable of self-government, sitting in legislative council, organizing courts, and administering justice. To disarm such an anomalous invasion of her sovereignty, she has declared her determination to execute her own laws throughout her limits; a step which seems to have been anticipated by the proclamation of 1783, and which is perfectly consistent with the 19th section of the act of 1802. According to the language and reasoning of that section, the tribes to the south and the south west are not only "surrounded by the settlements of the citizens of the U. States," but are now also "within the ordinary jurisdiction of the individual States." They became so from the moment the laws of the State were extended over them, and the same result follows the similar determination of Alabama and Mississippi.—These States have, each, a right to claim in behalf of their position, now, on this question, the same respect which is conceded to the other States of the Union.

Towards this race of people, I entertain the kindest feelings; and am not sensible, that the views which I have taken of their true interests are less favorable to them, than those which oppose their emigration to the west. Years since, I stated to them my belief, that if the States chose to extend their laws over them, it would not be in the power of the Federal Government to prevent it. My opinion remains the same; and I can see no alternative for them, but that of their removal to the west, or a quiet submission to the State laws. If they prefer to remove, the United States agree to defray their expenses, to supply them the means of transportation and a year's support after they reach their new homes—a provision too liberal and kind to deserve the stamp of injustice. Either course promises them peace and happiness, whilst an obstinate perseverance in the effort, to maintain their possessions independent of the State authority, cannot fail to render their condition still more helpless and miserable. Such an effort ought, therefore, to be discountenanced by all who sincerely sympathize in the fortunes of this peculiar people, and especially by the political bodies of the Union, as calculated to disturb the harmony of the two Governments, and to endanger the safety of the many blessings which they enable us to enjoy.

As connected with the subject of this inquiry, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing the order which proceeded from that Department, and a letter from the Governor of Georgia. ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Feb. 21, 1831.

SIR: In reply to your direction, to be informed of the course which has been pursued at this Department to enforce the provisions of the act of March, 1802, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, I have the honor to state:

During the last year, frequent complaints were made, that persons from Georgia and other States, had entered upon the lands of the Cherokee Indians, and were digging for gold. The prospect of gain from the pursuit had drawn many to the country.—Riots had taken place, and serious disturbances were threatened and feared. To prevent them, a detachment of troops was ordered into the Indian country, under and in pursuance of the act of 1802, as will appear by orders to the commanding officer stationed at Fort Mitchell, hereto appended, marked 1, 2, 3.

On the 8th of November last, another order issued, directing the troops to retire from the country of the Cherokee Indians, and to resume their position again at their former encampment. (See order marked 4.)

Within a day or two after this order was issued, information was officially communicated by the Governor of Georgia, that the Legislature, being in session, had entered upon the consideration of this subject, and that the laws of Georgia would [illegible] the Indian country. His letter is [illegible]

The opinion entertained by you [illegible] nited States cannot rightfully interf[illegible] where the laws are extended, any [illegible] troops within Georgia, on account [illegible] must, for the future, be disregarded.

Very respectfully,

J. [illegible]

The PRESIDENT of the United St[illegible]

The North Eastern Bound[illegible] fer from the tone of the Maine [illegible] a good deal of dissatisfaction [illegible] State, in consequence of the de[illegible] not half so much, we are persua[illegible] in Great Britain and the Co[illegible] Portland Evening Advertiser [illegible]

"In truth the British have obtained [illegible] a military post in our rear with opportu[illegible] on our territory whenever circums[illegible] The General Government must be [illegible] relief from the decision of this uncro[illegible] wandering arbiter of the Netherlands."

It is quite too late to appeal to [illegible] al Government for relief! She w[illegible] relief, and ought to grant none. [illegible] in honor to abide by the decision, [illegible] be, though the whole of the territ[illegible] pute had been awarded to Gre[illegible] But instead of this, far the greate[illegible] as the most valuable part of it has[illegible] to the United States. To fly off [illegible] decision, (or indeed any other t[illegible] have voluntarily become a party, [illegible] has been fairly made) would brand[illegible] tion with infamy, besides involvi[illegible] bloody war.

If the good people of Maine wish[illegible] ion revoked and the question plac[illegible] former footing, we can tell them t[illegible] Britain will gladly consent to suc[illegible] and give us a million of dollars int[illegible] gain. She will then permit us to [illegible] own mode of settling the question, [illegible] likely would prefer that in which t[illegible] nant principal is, that "might mak[illegible]

Journal of Com[illegible]

Albany, M[illegible]

LIBEL SUIT.—A suit of John Ja[illegible] gainst the Ex-Sheriff Parkins of [illegible] *for slander*, was tried yesterday in [illegible] cuit Court, before Judge Vander[illegible] a Yankee jury say the sheriff m[illegible] $2000. The Ex-Sheriff will by and b[illegible] that it is dangerous business to tal[illegible] *ly* even in this land of freedom.—[illegible]

Biography of Henry Clay.—A book [illegible] pages with this title, has just appea[illegible] is written by George D. Prentice. [illegible] thor says that the work was principa[illegible] pared at Lexington, the residence [illegible] Clay, but that he is in no degree re[illegible] ble for the manner or matter of a sin[illegible] ragraph. The author, however, h[illegible] portunities of obtaining much new i[illegible] ation of the early life of his subject, [illegible] those who have always lived near him[illegible] work is smaller than it ought to be, [illegible] we consider the long and active life [illegible] Clay, and the many measures of imp[illegible] in which he has been concerned. [illegible] contains a lucid account of his life, a[illegible] lic acts, with extracts from the sp[illegible] made by him in Congress on subjects [illegible] eral importance.

Mr. Clay was born in Hanover c[illegible] Virginia, on the 12th April, 1777. H[illegible] ther, a clergyman, died while he [illegible] child. Having obtained a common [illegible] education, he was placed in the of[illegible] Mr. Tinsley, clerk of the high court of [illegible] cery, at Richmond, Virginia. He [illegible] gained the friendship of Chancellor W[illegible] and Gov. Brooks, who persuaded hi[illegible] the age of 19, to undertake the study [illegible] law.

Soon after, he went to Lexington, [illegible] where he continued his legal studies [illegible] time. It was now that he made his [illegible] speech before the debating society, in w[illegible] his oratorical powers were established.

During the first term after he was ad[illegible] ted as an attorney, he obtained an exte[illegible] practice. He soon became eminent for s[illegible] cess in defending criminal cases, and it [illegible] mentioned as a remarkable fact, that [illegible] withstanding the immense number of c[illegible] tal cases, which Mr. Clay has defend[illegible] not one of his clients were ever sentenc[illegible] to death. At that time in Kentucky much [illegible] were frequent, and the records of the co[illegible] show that he was almost always employ[illegible] in the defence. But he would not und[illegible] take a case of this kind, unless he was s[illegible] isfied the charge was unfounded, or co[illegible] discover some little palliating circumst[illegible] ces which excited his benevolent sym[illegible] thies. He was prosecuting attorney for [illegible] short time and in the only capital case tr[illegible] during that time, a conviction took plac[illegible]

A storekeeper, rather remarkable for t[illegible] care he took of number one, was once bot[illegible] ing in the presence of a customer, 'that [illegible] could secure a quarter of a pound of tea [illegible] a smaller piece of paper than any other m[illegible] of the Seven States.' 'Yes,' said Zedek[illegible] Dry-as-dust, who chanced to hear the o[illegible] servation, 'and you'll put a pint of rum i[illegible] smaller bottle, than any other man that [illegible] ever see, any way.'

We find in the Western Times, publish[illegible] ed in Centreville, Indiana, the following dis[illegible] tressing acount:

"We were informed a few days since, by [illegible] a gentleman traveller, from the west, that [illegible] during the severe weather, a man, about [illegible] years of age, his wife, six children, and four [illegible] horses, were frozen to death on the great [illegible] prairie, in Illinois.—When discovered, the [illegible] MOTHER LAY WITH A SMALL CHILD IN HER [illegible] ARMS—*five other children around her*—the fa[illegible] ther, with an axe and flint in his hands, as [illegible] if he had been trying to strike fire—a part [illegible] of his wagon was cut into small pieces for [illegible] kindling, and all the horses in a heap, still [illegible] in their harness. The name of the unfortu[illegible] nate family, or where they were from, was [illegible] not ascertained when our informant passed [illegible] along."

We understand that the stage which now runs twice a week, between this City and Newbern, is to be increased to three times a week, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made; and that the Mail to Oxford, is also to be carried twice a week, instead of once, as under the present regulations.—*Ral. Reg.*

Com. LEWIS WARRINGTON has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard and Station at Philadelphia, in the place of Com. BAINBRIDGE.—[It was rumored some time back, that Com. B. had returned a letter which the 4th Auditor had addressed to him, with the remark that he held his commission from the President of the United States, and therefore did not feel himself bound to obey any order emanating from a subordinate officer of the Treasury.]
Columbian Gaz.

The Supreme Court of the United States is expected to adjourn to-day. It is probable that an opinion upon the Cherokee case will be pronounced before adjournment.

We take occasion here to mention, that Mr. Wirt delivered in that case, on Monday last, one of the most splendid discourses ever pronounced in that Court, and as powerful in argument as it was beautiful in diction.
Nat. Intelligencer.

New Hampshire Elections.—The result of the New Hampshire election is not very different from that of the election last year. The Jackson candidate was then chosen by a majority of about 4,200 votes in 42,000. There is this year a small reduction in the number of votes, and as far as the returns have reached us, which are from more than half the State, a small diminution of the Jackson majority. There is however no doubt of the election of Mr. Dinsmoor, the Jackson candidate, for Governor, and of the Jackson ticket for members of Congress, and a Jackson majority in the Council and in both branches of the Legislature. The majority for members of Congress will be less than for Governor. Mr. Woodbury, who is superseded in the Senate of the United States by Mr. Isaac Hill, is chosen a Senator of the State, for District No. 1, by a small majority.—*Boston Adv.*

Flour.—The Hagerstown Torch Light states that there are upwards of sixty-four mills in Washington County, Md., which make from 500 up to 10,000 barrels each annually. The average quantity is not considered as rated high, at 3,000 barrels to each mill. Deducting the portion consumed at home, it is believed that these mills send annually to the Baltimore market 130,000 barrels, being about one-fifth of all the flour inspected in this city. The purchase of wheat at Hagerstown alone is said to disburse one thousand dollars per day during the whole year. The editor then remarks: "Our farmers are now paying from one to one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, for carriage to Baltimore. The Canal or rail road will, it is believed, produce a saving of 70 cents per barrel in the transportation to market, which will be about 890,000 upon the whole crop, making that addition to the income of the country. But flour is but one item—the same result will take place in regard to our corn, oats, rye, pork, whiskey, lumber, lime, iron, coal, vegetables, &c. The operation of these great works will in a short time be felt among us, when the rich lands of Washington county, already teeming with abundance, will be greatly improved in cultivation, and the annual sum of their productions increased beyond all former example."

The Georgetown (S. C.) Union declares, that, with the exception of a few politicians, there is no excitement in that State on the subject of the Tariff—and that people at a distance, who form their opinion of the state of public feeling from the warlike tone of the politicians of that State, are deceived.

The following remark is from the Huntsville Advocate:—

"A Tuscaloosa Editor says that on Sunday the 6th inst. the "novel spectacle of a dog," was presented in the streets of that town. With us the "amusement" is common, and by no means confined to the winter season. Instances have occurred at mid-summer."

Heroic.—A Major of militia, somewhere in Pennsylvania, who had recently been elected, and who was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to "go out and *exercise a little by himself.*" The "field" selected for the purpose was his own *stoop*. Placing himself in a military attitude, with sword in hand, he exclaimed——"Attention the Battalion!—Rear rank, *three paces back!*" He immediately retreated three steps, and tumbled down cellar! His wife, hearing the noise occasioned in falling, came running out, and asked. "My dear, have you hurt yourself?" "Go into the house woman," said the Major. "What do you know about *war!*"

Galvanism.—The Boston Palladium relates an amusing and singular incident which is said to have occurred a few evenings ago at a lecture-room in Boston. Galvanic experiments were to be made upon a large dog being selected for the purpose. It was executed about fifteen minutes before the commencement of the lecture. It was necesssary to expose muscles or nerves to the action of the battery, the dog's throat was then cut off. At the first application of the galvantic power, poor Tray, who had already been stunned by the blows he had received from the executioner, roused himself, with a jump and a growl, seized the first man in his way by the calf of the leg, and then, in spite of canes and umbrellas, which were, spattering blood profusely upon the floor, to the door, which the scientific company were very glad to open for his

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1831.

☞ Communications and advertisements intended for the Observer must hereafter be handed in before 3 o'clock of Tuesday afternoon.

More Frauds in Cotton.—On Friday last, two bales of fraudulently packed cotton were detected, both from the gin and press of Asa Sowell, of Moore county, and one of them owned by him. A writ was immediately issued against him, which will bring him to answer the charge at our next Superior Court. Let such persons rest assured, that a similar course will be pursued in all cases hereafter.

At a meeting of the Rail Road Company, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWARD L. WINSLOW, *President.*

Directors.

JOHN H. HALL,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS,
CONSTANT JOHNSON,
GEORGE W. HUTTON,
WARREN WINSLOW.

The case of the Georgia Cherokees, was brought before the Supreme Court of the U. States, a few days ago, by Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Wirt, their Counsel, on a motion for a writ of Injunction to restrain Georgia from extending her laws and authority over their territory. These gentlemen argued the case at great length. There was no opposing Counsel. On the day of adjournment the Court decided not to grant the writ as desired by the Cherokees.

Indian Statistics.—The Georgia Journal contains a list of the different Indian Tribes within the U. States and Territories, with the population of each, as nearly as it can be ascertained. There are 57 Tribes, East of the Rocky Mountains, numbering 236,000 persons, and it is supposed that there are 80,000 West of those Mountains, making, in the U. S. and Territories, 316,000. Of this number, there are in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Virginia,

	2,500
New York,	4,500
Pennsylvania,	300
North and South Carolina,	3,400
Georgia,	7,800
Tennessee and Ohio,	3,000
Mississippi,	24,000
Alabama,	20,000
Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri,	17,000
Total in the States,	82,500

The following statement shows the number of Cherokees, and the number of acres owned by them in the States named:

Georgia,	7,800 Cherokees.	4,188,800 acres.
Alabama,	3,800	1,484,800
N. Carolina,	1,800	890 240
Tennessee,	1,600	694,320
Total,	15,000	7,258,160

At a meeting of a large number of citizens of Brunswick county, on the 8th inst., Jos. A. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington, was nominated as a Candidate for Congress, in the place of Gen. E. B. Dudley, who has declined a re-election.

Gen. Jesse Speight is announced in the Newbern Spectator, and Henry W. Conner in the Western Carolinian, as Candidates for re-election to Congress.

We have received from Mr. Rencher, Representative in Congress from the Salisbury District, in this State, a copy of his circular. The following is an extract from it:

"*Nullification.*—Having attempted to unmask some of the unjust and oppressive features of the Tariff, I feel it due to the occasion to state that I am equally opposed to the means attempted in a neighboring State, to resist its operation. South Carolina, feeling herself greatly aggrieved by the Tariff, contends for the right of pronouncing the law unconstitutional, and thereby nullifying it, so far as she is concerned. She claims the privilege of remaining in the Union and enjoying all its benefits, and at the same time, the right to nullify every law which imposes on her unwelcome burthens. To me, such a pretension appears most unreasonable. Our Federal Constitution was the result of a spirit of compromise and conciliation. Some rights were to be given up for the more effectual protection of others. It must then have been foreseen by the framers of that sacred instrument, that from the extent of our country, and her diversified interest; almost every law passed by Congress, would be unequal in its operation upon the interests of various sections. But if one single State has the power of nullifying at its will and pleasure, the acts of twenty-four, the legislation of Congress would be vain and useless; for there is scarce a single law, which would not be nullified in some one of the States. But such a doctrine, if adopted, would lead directly to a disunion of the States; which to my mind, involves the very worst of political evils. The pure and exalted patriotism of South Carolina, and her noble sacrifices, and sufferings in favor of the Union, forbid the idea that such can be the wish or intention of that magnanimous State. But such would inevitably be its effect. To me, the Union of the States is sacred; and I am proud to believe, the same devotion, is deeply laid in the hearts of those I have had the honor to represent; and no act calculated to undermine or destroy that beautiful fabric, should receive from us, any thing but our displeasure. Every patriotic heart must respond to the sentiment of our venerable Chief Magistrate: "*The Union must be preserved.*" That the Tariff will be modified, and made more acceptable to us, in a few years, and perhaps at the very next Congress, I have no doubt. Every day's experience, and every moment's reflection, convinces my mind of that fact. Let us then appeal temperately, but with firmness, to the patriotism and justice of the nation, rather than rashly "fly to ills we know not of."

Mr. Rencher is a Candidate for re-election.

Ordination.—The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday last states, that on the next day, (Sunday) "the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore will hold an Ordination in Christ Church, and admit the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Deacon of Elizabeth City, N. C. to the Holy Order of Priests, and Mr. James Hawkes, of Newbern, N. C. to the Holy order of Deacons."

The following communication was intended for last week's Observer, but was not received until after the paper was put to press.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: By this morning's Journal I perceive that his Excellency, the Vice President, passed through this place last evening—making his stay so limited, as to prevent his friends from paying that respect to him, which they conceive he merits, for the zeal he has always manifested, in every situation he has occupied, to advance the interests of his country. This is to be particularly regretted, since it would doubtless have proved peculiarly gratifying to him, to have received from them, continued assurances of their esteem; and to have been congratulated on an entire vindication of his character, from the aspersions which have been so malignantly thrown upon it. They view his late correspondence as freeing himself in an 'highly honourable' manner from all the charges that were preferred against him, and as breathing the same spirit of independence and magnanimity which has always characterized his political course. And though it is deeply to be regretted that such a correspondence has taken place, still they think the aggravating circumstances which preceded it, demanded a prompt and full exposure. It is pretty well ascertained that there is a person behind the curtain, who is the prime mover of it, and through whose agency it was brought about—but whether it will operate much in favor of the "subtle Magician," I think a doubt may be safely risked. And when I say that the friends of Mr. Calhoun still retain the same undiminished confidence in him, I think I speak the sentiments of many of the citizens of Fayetteville.

A VOTER.

March 16.

The Washington Globe holds the following language:

"We have seen enough of private letters and public papers also, to satisfy us, that Mr. Calhoun's ill-advised attempt to bring his private quarrels into the political discussions of the country, has utterly destroyed all chances for his political advancement which his "nullification" had left."

We do not know what were the chances of political advancement—that is, of being elected President of the U. States, for that is the next step which Mr. Calhoun might be supposed to enjoy—but it was well known, that Mr. Van Buren held himself a candidate for the Presidency, whenever General Jackson should decline; and the General, it is known, favored the views of Mr. Van Buren. Now it is evident, that no hope was held out to Mr. Calhoun of political preferment. But, since the publication of the correspondence, and the developement of certain measures of the cabinet, it is evident, that Mr. Calhoun has received a large accession of political friends in this State; and, judging from the public prints, in other States likewise. For this State we may speak with confidence, with reference to *her* representatives, and *their* constituents.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.*

A Letter to the Editors from a Member of Congress, not an opponent but a friend of the present Administration, who has reached his own county on his return from Washington, says—"In my intercourse with the People, I find the general current of opinion setting strongly in favor of Mr. Calhoun in relation to the "Book." So far as I have been enabled to observe them, I think the indications of public sentiment in favor of union, liberal policy, and talented and enlightened Statesmen, are greatly increasing in this State," (a State friendly to the Administration.)
Nat. Int.

Mr. James Clark of Kentucky, has withdrawn from Congress, and the Baltimore Chronicle surmises, that "Mr. Clay may again become a member of the House of Representatives."—Verily, the next House will be a true Noah's Ark.

We hear that the President has appointed Mr. Irwin (a Member of the last Congress) to the Judgeship, in the western district of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the election of Mr. Wilkins to the Senate of the United States.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

Great apprehension has been felt in Baltimore, lest so much inconvenience should result from the introduction of Rail Ways into the streets of the city that the proposed benefit would be greatly diminished. But a Committee authorized to make inquiries, has reported.—Their ideas may be gained from the following paragraph:—

"The Board are entirely satisfied, and do not hesitate to assure the Mayor and City Council, that there will be less interruption and danger from the passing of railway cars along the streets, than from the passing of drays and other vehicles now in common use, and that the rails can, and will be so constructed, as to occasion not the smallest interruption to the general travel in the streets, over which they may be laid, or to the inhabitants residing upon those streets,—whilst the turning off the cars from one street into another, can be effected with such perfect ease, as to present no opposition to the ramification of branch railways, into every part of the city desirous of having them."

Pennsylvania appears to be determined to continue her system of Internal Improvements; and a bill has passed both Houses of her Legislature, embracing the following appropriations, in all, upwards of two millions of dollars!

"The bill appropriates $600,000 to the rail-road from Philadelphia to Columbia; $116,179 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; $125,000 to the western turnpikes; $700,000 to the canal of Slackwater navigation between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, and the rail-road across the Alleghany mountain; $200,000 to the extension of the West Branch; $100,000 to the North Branch, $28,000 to the Lewisburg cross cut, to be paid out of the West Branch appropriation; $100,000 to the Big Beaver, and $60,000 to the French Creek."

Baltimore March 14.

Our country friends, who are in the habit of employing a driver and team of five or six horses in sending a wagon load of sixteen barrels of flour to market, at a rate of about twenty miles a day over the best turnpike roads, will perhaps be a little surprised when we inform them that on the Rail-road last week, loads of *seventy five barrels* of flour were repeatedly brought from Ellicott's Mills to Baltimore, by a *single horse* only. The distance was travelled with ease in two hours, being at the rate of six and a half miles an hour. Much greater loads than these have been heretofore drawn by one horse, but the fact we have just stated will nevertheless be deemed sufficiently striking to illustrate the utility and value of Rail-roads, and the ease, cheapness, rapidity and certainty with which commodities may be transported on them, either to or from market.

The Ohio Canal was opened for navigation on the 5th instant, after being closed for nearly three months by the ice.

The Cincinnati Advertiser states that the steamboat Uncle Sam had arrived at Louisville from New Orleans, with 550 tons of freight, and 700 passengers.

The Pennsylvania Canal, from Clark's ferry to Middletown, it is calculated, will be navigable some day in the present week. This week also, the water will be let into the Union Canal, between Middletown and Reading. On the 20th, the Schuylkill canal and navigation will be open.—*Nat. Int.*

Sales of Domestic Manufactures.—The 9th public sale, under the direction of the New England Society, commenced on Friday at Boston. The Transcript says:

"The whole quantity of Goods offered, is much less than usual. There is a fair supply of brown and bleached Cottons, but the show of Cloths and Cassimeres is meagre. Flannels have been brought out more liberally. The exhibition of Prints and Cambricks is very handsome; the annually increasing excellence of the colors, finish, and patterns, redounds to the credit of the manufacturer. We had scarcely hoped to witness so great perfection in American Calico Printing in so short a time. We are informed by an experienced dealer, that the quality of the Goods generally is superior to that of former sales; there being much less in proportion, that is of a very ordinary fabric. We noticed particularly some printed vestings, of good colors and neat patterns, which we think would fairly compete with a large portion of the imported Jeans."

Boston, Feb. 15.

A case of an interesting character was tried last week before the Supreme Court for the county of Suffolk, now in session in this city, and held by Chief Justice Shaw. It was an action brought by a young gentleman of this place against certain stage coach proprietors. The plaintiff, as it appeared in evidence, took passage in their coach last June, to go to Wrenham. When the coach had proceeded as far as the neck between Boston and Roxbury, it upset, owing to the nut on the front wheel coming off, and threw the plaintiff under the stage coach, whereby both legs were broken. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued till the Saturday following, when, after an impartial charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired, and after an absence of three hours returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars.* T. Fuller for plaintiff; W. Parkar and R. Fletcher for defendant.
Patriot.

New Orleans, 31st Jan.

Four persons having counterfeit notes on the Bank of the United States, to a large amount on them, were arrested on Saturday evening by our police. The amount found upon them is 41,000 dollars. We have understood there are seven persons concerned in the party, and the notes in their possession amount to 90,000. Let the public be on its guard against these scoundrels.

Results of the late Census.—The Washington Telegraph contains official returns of the population in nineteen States, one Territory, and five Districts, which we subjoin, together with unofficial returns from two other States and one Territory:—

	Free whites.	Free color'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine	398,255	1,207		399,462
N. Hampshire	268,910	623		269,533
Vermont	279,780	885		280,665
Massachusetts	603,094	7,006		610,100
Connecticut	289,624	8,064	23	297,711
Rhode Island	93,631	3,565	14	97,210
New Jersey	300,226	18,307	2,246	320,779
Pennsylvania	1,291,906	37,747	381	1,330,034
Delaware	57,605	15,829	3,305	76,739
Maryland	291,093	52,942	102,878	446,913
North Carolina	472,433	19,575	246,462	738,470
Alabama	190,171	1,541	117,494	309,206
Louisiana	89,191	16,753	109,631	215,575
Tennessee	537,930	4,513	142,379	684,822
Ohio	928,093	9,586		937,679
Indiana	338,020	3,562		341,582
Illinois	155,176	1,659	746	157,575
Missouri	112,065	542	24,820	137,427
Michigan	30,848	253	27	31,128
Dist. Columbia	27,635	6,163	6,060	39,853
Dist. E. Florida	4,516	343	4,095	8,953
Dist. W. do.	5,329	396	3,753	9,479
Dist. S. do.	368	83	66	517
Dist. M. do.	8,473	18	7,586	15,777
South Carolina				518,458
Virginia*				1,207,783
Georgia*				581,337
Arkansas*				30,380

* *Unofficial.*

The total of the above is 10,095,147. The States of New York, Kentucky and Mississippi, will make the total almost 13,000,000.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. WILLIS BAKER to Miss NANCY WISHAT.

In Columbus County, on the same evening, by Jas. Taber, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM BARNES to Miss ABBY NANCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to March 16, Brigs Hercules from New York, Emit from Porto Rico. Schooners Ann Smith from New York, Repeater from do., Herald from St. Domingo.

CLEARED, Brigs Rinaldo for Grenada, Sarah and Phebe for Boston, Maria for Martinique. Schooners Maiden for Port-au-Prince, Ann Smith for New York, Post Boy for Port-au-Prince. Brit. Schooners Brutus for Jersey, Sarah Jane for Hayti.

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are reqtested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epistf.]

By last Night's Mail.

Washington, March 19.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Ch. Justice MARSHALL, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a *foreign* nation, in the sense of the Constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the Sovereignty of the U. States, but Domestic dependent Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the U. S., or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals, to the lands guarantied to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Ct. for adjudication.

The Opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this Court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between foreign Powers and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government. For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. *If* it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee Nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c., it belonged not to this Court (the Opinion concluded,) but to other tribunals, to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice BALDWIN delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the Opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON also delivered a separate opinion on the question.—*Nat. Int.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Thursday Morning.

MERCHANDISE.	Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	do	40	45
Peach	do	45	50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	20
Butter	do	15	20
Bagging	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	do	10	11
Candles, Mould	do	14	
Cotton	100lbs	7 25	8 50
Corn	bushel		75
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	90	1 00
Flour, Superfine	barrel	5 00	5 62
Fine	do	4	5 25
Fish, Herrings (none	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	do	4 50	
Iron	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	do		
Lime	cask	2	2 50
Lard	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	27	30
Sole	do	25	27
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	5	8
Logwood	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	12
Oats,	bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	75	80
Pork	barrel	10	
Pepper	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	Keg	7	
Others	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	do	70	90
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100 lb	3	4
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	100 lb	9	10
Common	do	8	8 25
Loaf and Lump	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	65	70
Turks Island,	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.			
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Salt-petre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	13	15
Wheat	bushel	95	1
Whiskey	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

Phœnix Chapter, No. 2.

A regular convocation of this Chapter will be holden at the Chapter Room on Saturday, the 2d April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Companions will *not fail* to attend as the installation of Officers will take place on that day, and other business of importance be transacted. By order of the High Priest.

JNO CARNEY, *Sec'y.*

March 23, A. L. 5831, A. D. 1831. [20-2w.]

POETRY.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

By William Leggett.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play.

And thus the friends that flutter near
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are startled if a cloud appear,
And fly before a storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's passed,
The little snow bird still remains,
And chirrups 'mid the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

Sugar Cane.

THE planting season having arrived, the Subscriber offers for sale his Crop, amounting to about 2000 plantings of genuine Ribbon Cane, in a fine state of preservation, price 2½ cents each. They may be had at the Post Office or at the Wagon Yard.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. ‖18-3w.‖

Sale of Town Lots,

IN CHERAW, South Carolina.

WILL be sold, under decree of the Court of Equity, between 300 and 400 LOTS in the town of Cheraw, on the 4th day of April next, to close the affairs of the Town Company.

TERMS.—Bond with satisfactory personal security, payable in equal instalments of one, two and three years, interest from time of sale.

G. W. DARGAN, *C. E. C. D.*

Cheraw, March 3. ‖18 3t ‖

THE BLOODED HORSE

DONGOLAH,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season, from the 10th of March to the 15th of June, at the Subscriber's Stable in Fayetteville, and at Elizabethtown, Bladen County, and will be let to Mares at Four Dollars the single leap, Six Dollars the Season, Ten Dollars to insure a Mare to be with foal, to be paid as soon as the fact can be ascertained or the property transferred. Fifty Cents to be paid to the Groom at the time of letting in all cases.

PEDIGREE.—Dongolah was sired by Prince's Florizel, he by Farmer's Florizel, he by Ball's Florizel, he by Diomede, well known to be one of the best Horses ever imported. His Dam was sired by Turner's imported True Blue, Grand Dam by old Monitor, Great Grand Dam by the Maryland Florizel, Gt. Great, Grand Dam by Barmasides, and he was sired by the celebrated running Horse Mark Anthony.—For colour, size, and muscular power Dongolah is second to no horse in this section of the State.

P. S. The particular days when he will be at his respective stands will be mentioned in his handbills.

D. A. DAVIS.

March 3, 1831. ‖17-4w.‖

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. ‖4tf.‖

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most Splendid and Extensive Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile [illegible]es, published by the American Sunday [illegible] Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf

American
Literary, Scientific, and Military
ACADEMY.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the 6th day of June, 1834. The full course of Instruction will be as extensive, and, it is believed, more *practically* useful than at any Seminary in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on a youth such an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at an expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. Partridge will receive Students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for Tuition, Room rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Board, Washing, use of Furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Clothing, and expense money for such scientific Excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300 00

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, two hundred dollars, per Academic year. $200 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185 00

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing, Fuel and use of Bedding, will be, for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150 00

It will be optional with those who send Students to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish the pupils in this department, with every thing stated in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $260 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars, per Academic year. $130 00

Persons wishing for further information respecting the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. Partridge, at Norwich.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations, and other property. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold-mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property—or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of $5 or 10—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT, Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth-st. *Philadelphia.*

N. B.—The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will copy the above one month and send in their bills. Feb. 2.—14.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's STOCKS of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Henry L. Jones,

Has this day received, per Steam Boat Henrietta,

Superfine blue and black Cloths, of very fine finish.
A few pieces of rich blue black and jet black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin Silks,
Byron lace Collars and Fiorellas, very handsome,
1 case handsome figured Swiss Muslins,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs and long lawns,
Gentlemen's fine white horse-skin Gloves,
Do heavy buck-skin and castor do.
A great variety of gentlemen's super plain and corded Valencia and Brocade Vesting, of the very best quality,
A great variety of plain Swiss, jaconet, mull, cambric, and other Muslins.

All of which will be sold at very moderate prices.

February 2, 1831.—tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M ROUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for 5 Shares of Stock standing originally in the name of Colin Shaw, the original certificate No. 1578, dated December 28th 1820, having been lost.

W. B. WRIGHT, *Ex'r*
of *Colin Shaw, dec'd.*

Jan. 20, 1831.—11-3m

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,
HENRY L. JONES.

December 9, ‖3tf.‖

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY-STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

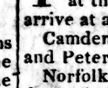
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

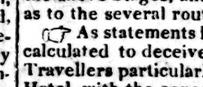
Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE



Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The Table and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A Reading Room and Baths, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

Mrs. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. Dailey,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

All of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

Among his assortment are the following:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and figured Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do. of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circular
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Gotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves
Ladies' black and white English and French
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satin
Do do do do do do Florence
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and skin Shoes
Do do white and colored Prunella do

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment. The Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

JAMES MARTIN,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Blake's

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 10 to 100 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stamps, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Sheet Iron, Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article connected with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line at short notice. ☞Orders from the Country carefully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*, to whom an one constant employment and high wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTIN.

January 28,